# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 131 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, May 15, 1794. [Whole No. 527.]



Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
*MADEIRA,*
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

City of Washington.
THE Subscribers to the Articles of Agreement of the "Columbian Society" are requested to meet at Mr. Richardet's Tavern in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 26th day of the present month, at 12 o'clock in order to choose a board of Managers, &c. in conformity with the 9th article of their agreement.
*James Greenleaf.*
N. B. Dinner will be ordered on the Table at 3 o'clock for such of the Subscribers as may choose to pass a social hour after the business of the day is finished.
May 5. dr6M.

Wharton and Greeves,
Have removed their Counting House from Water street, to Morton's wharf,
*Where they have for Sale,*
Madeira and sherry Wine,
*fit for immediate use*
*Gin in cases,*
*Souchong Tea,*
*Black Pepper,*
*Russia Matts,*
*Corks,*
*Jesuits Bark,*
*Coffee, and*
*Eighty Hhds. prime Tobacco.*
*May 5.* *d—6t.*

*FOR SALE,*
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*
PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

Carolina Rice and Indigo,
BAY MAHOGANY and FRENCH
*BURR STONES,*
FOR SALE BY
Gurney and Smith.
May 14. d

*Congress of the United States,*
*In Senate, Tuesday May 13th,* 1794.
ORDERED, that Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, do, upon the third Monday of December next, shew cause to the Senate, why so much of the grants of land to them the said Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver and Griffin Green, pursuant to an Act entitled "An act authorizing the grant and conveyance of certain lands to the Ohio Company of associates," shall not be declared void, as may interfere with and be sufficient to satisfy the claims of the French settlers at Galliopolis.
Ordered, that the delivery of a copy of the above order to Rufus Putnam, Manassah Cutler, Robert Oliver, or Griffin Green, and the publication of the same, one month, in one of the Gazettes printed in this City, shall be deemed sufficient notice thereof.
May 14. 1m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
MATHEW CAREY,
118, *Market street,*
Price 18 cents,
THE
Catechism of Man;
Pointing out from sound principles, and acknowledged facts the Rights and Duties of every Rational Being.

Am I therefore become your enemy because I tell you the truth? Gal. iv. 16
Now all these things happened unto them for examples, and they are written for our admonition, upon whom the ends of the earth are come. 1 Cor. xii.
May 10 tuth&s2w

For LONDON,
*The Ship*
*WILLIAM PENN,*
NOW lying at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, to sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to
*JOHN FIELD & SON,*
*Or,*
*JESSE & ROBERT WALN.*
May 13. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
*ANDROMACHE,*
(An American bottom)
*John Moore, Master.*
IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
*WHARTON & LEWIS.*
March 21. dtf

For Baltimore,
THE SNOW
*BALTIMORE,*
PERRY BENSON, Master.
Burthen about 140 tons, is intended to sail as soon as her inward cargo is discharged, unless freight should offer to detain her.
For freight apply to the Captain on board at Hamilton's wharf, or to
*SAMUEL & MIERS FISHER,*
*Who have for Sale,*
A FEW PIPES
Cargo Teneriffe wine
And a few pipes Sweet Do.
Excellent Sherry Wine in quarter casks
London Porter in 42 gallon casks
White and Red Lead and Spanish Brown
Tin plates in boxes
An assortment of East India Fans, Nankeens and Silks
With a general assortment of Merchandize as usual.
5th Mo. 5, 1794 dtf

For Sale or Charter,
*The Sloop*
PHOENIX,
Burthen about eight hundred barrels. She is in compleat order, and ready to take in her cargo. For terms apply to
*JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.*
May 13. d3t

For Charter,
*To Europe or the West Indies,*
THE BRIG
*THOMAS,*
SOLOMON BUNKER Master.
Burthen about sixteen hundred barrels, a staunch good vessel, and a prime sailer—For terms apply to the Captain on board, at M'Clenachan's wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
Philad. May 13. d3t.

Sales at Auction.
On Thursday the 15th and Saturday the 17th inst. at TWO o'clock in the afternoon, at
John Connelly's Auction store,
*No. 78, South Front street,*
A CHOICE COLLECTION
OF
BOOKS,
*In various Branches of literature.*
Catalogues may be had at the store as above, and at No. 26, Spruce street, where the BOOKS may be seen any time before the sale.
May 13. d5t.

Just Imported,
In the Ship *Edward,* Capt. *Crandon,* from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
*John Donnaldson,*
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

REMAINING
OF THE
Ship India's Cargo,
FROM
*BENGAL.*
A small assortment of
BALE GOODS,
250 bags COTTON of good quality, which would probably make an excellent remittance to Europe, and a
Quantity of PEPPER
*For Sale by*
Mordecai Lewis,
*Who has also to dispose of*
Barcelona Handfs. in boxes,
Holland Gin in cases,
Souchong, Hyson, and Tonkay Tea,
A quantity of Brimstone, &c.
May 10 d3w

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber leaving this city for a short time, has empowered Mr. Thomas Potier to transact all business in his ablence, holding his transactions as Valued on
Louis Osmont.
May 10 dtf

NANKEENS.
*Nankeens of Superior Quality,*
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&stf

*SHOES.*
A quantity of stout well made Men's size SHOES, adapted for the Southern market, for sale at
*No. 36, North Third street.*
May 6 mw&s10t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A good Pressman,
Who will meet with constant employ. Apply to Steiner and Kammerer, No. 85, Race-Street.
May 13, 1794. 6—3.

*The Ground Plan*
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
*TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.*
IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.
Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on
*Benjamin Davies,*
No. 68, Market street.
April 14. m&thtf

ADVERTISEMENT.
*SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,*
On Thursday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee House,
THE FOLLOWING
*Tracts of Land,*
In Watkins and Flint's purchase, in the county of Tioga, state of New York.

| The | | containing | acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southwest quar. of | Township No. | 2, | 9,424 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 4, | 5,647 |
| Northeast do. | do. | 6, | 10,525 |
| Southwest do. | do. | 7, | 9000 |
| Southwest do | do. | 8, | 3,950 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 8, | 6,250 |
| Southeast do. | do. | 9, | 6,250 |
| Southeast do. | do. | 10, | 9,000 |
| Northwest do. | do. | 10, | 10,475 |
| | | | 70,521 |

These lands are rapidly encreasing in value, large settlements are already made in several of the townships; the goodness of soil, and the advantages in point of situation being so well known, render any further description unnecessary. A map of the tracts and conditions of sale may be seen at No. 10, Queen street, New-York.
April 10. tuth&s t14M


## Philadelphia.

### A USEFUL DISCOVERY.

Mr. Steinberg, his majestey's Chemist at Hanover, has pointed out a process, by boiling coal with allum, to obtain a liquid of a deep blue color, which will serve to blue writing paper, or give to paper the color of foreign sugar-paper.

*For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES*

*Queries, respecting certain Self-stiled Patriots.*

1. Who are the most liable to the charge of *foreign influence,* those who endeavor to avoid a war by negociation, and prepare the country for it, if necessary; or those who endeavor to plunge the country into a war, unprepared, and at the same time obstruct all the measures of preparation and defence?

2. If war should overtake us unprepared, without an army, without revenue, and before our harbors are fortified, or our arsenals replenished, must we not either fall a prey to the vindictive spirit of Great Britain, or become the humble supplicants to, and dependants on France for protection?

3. If such will be the consequence, have we not reason to suspect that those who are inclined to reduce us to that disgraceful dilemma, are stimulated by foreign influence—if they wish to see us humbled by Great Britain, are they not emissaries and tools of that nation—if they wish to place us under the protection of France, are they not the mercenary agents of France?

4. If to be in a condition to defend ourselves, to protect our commerce, and preserve our neutral rights, it be necessary to build frigates, to fortify our ports, to fill our arsenals, and provide troops, do not those who withhold the *means* necessary for the carrying these measures into execution expose the country to invasion, our towns to destruction, our vessels to be captured, our fellow-citizens to be carried into ignominious bondage, and our neutral rights to be violated?

5. *Money* being the *means,* the *sine qua non* of those measures, do not those who refuse to grant money, oppose the execution of those meafures?

6. Professions and fine promises being frequently made when there is no intention to fulfil them and costing nothing, ought the public to be deceived by these professions, when they see the authors of them caviling at every kind of revenue and endeavoring by indirect means to defeat it?

7. When we hear men publickly assert that they are friends to public credit and to the support of government, and are willing to grant all the revenues necessary for both—when they acknowledge that revenues are wanted, and when we find them strenuously opposing every source of revenue which is proposed, is there not incontestible proof that their professions are a mere parade of words, which cannot impose even upon the most ignorant?

8. If an inspection of the *Journals* of a certain House, manifestly shews that a certain set of men, have *uniformly* and unitedly voted against *every* species of revenue proposed, is there not a strong presumption that their views are sinister, their politics hostile to the independence of the United States, and that instead of the confidence they merit the indignation of every true American?

From a HAND BILL, published in Baltimore.

*To the Citizens of BALTIMORE-TOWN.*

The outrages of the few days past, the disagregard of legal authority, and the opposition to the execution of the laws, immediately strike at the honor, the happiness, and the prosperity of this town;

but, if perſiſted in, give to each of them the death-wound.

The neighboring ſtates view you with a jealous eye. With your own ſtate this town never was a favorite: You have been repeatedly charged with being without order, licentious, and oppoſed to legal authority. Why will you put it out of the power of your friends to reſcue you from the opprobrium? Why will you juſtify all the charges of your enemies, and gratify their reſentments and animoſities againſt you?

Are theſe the methods to increaſe your population or your commerce? Are theſe the methods of being reſpected or eſteemed? What man of property, what man of character, can you expect will change his reſidence to come to a place where the laws cannot govern? What man of property, what friend to order, would remain where lawleſs licentiouſneſs aſſumes the place of legal government; where, property, liberty, or life, is not ſecure?

A deluded party may pull down the houſe of their judge, for executing the laws: They may take his life; but unleſs they could, at the ſame time, deſtroy our government, and introduce anarchy through the union, what benefit will they receive?

Violence may triumph for a day, but it muſt fall before the powers of governments; the more accumulated its atrocities, the more ſevere will be its puniſhment.

The citizens arreſted may ſuffer themſelves to be committed, that perſons without property and unknown may tear down the goal and liberate them; but will they thereby be purged from the charges, or freed from proſecution? No, theſe men will be anſwerable themſelves for a violation of the laws, which they have cauſed; and to cauſe which they refuſe giving the recogniſances: Government will compel them not only to anſwer the preſent charges, but alſo this in addition, unleſs they can deſtroy their government.

It is ſaid the armed companies will not come forward in aid of the civil power. I hope the charge is not true! Reflect fellow-citizens! If you will not uſe your arms in defence of the laws, or turn them againſt your government, it will not permit you to enjoy their uſe; It will take from you thoſe arms which they have given you, if uſed in an unworthy cauſe, or refuſed to be uſed in ſupport of the civil magiſtrate. Reflect, my fellow-citizens—would you chooſe to be without a militia of your own? Would you chooſe to have the militia of ſome other part of the ſtate, or of the union, to be quartered upon you, to preſerve peace and order among you?

And if there is one individual in this town, one man of property or influence, who, actuated by any poſſible motive, can adviſe or encourage the preſent oppoſition to authority, let him be aſſured the day of deluſion will ſoon paſs away, and that then he will be not only the object of indignation and contempt to the friends of order, but the execration of his deluded victims.

*A Friend to Baltimore-Town.*

May 5, 1794.

## LAW OF THE UNION.

### THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the ſecond of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-three.

*An* ACT *providing for raiſing and Organizing a Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

SEC. 1. *BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled*, That the number of ſeven hundred and ſixty-four non commiſſioned officers, privates and artificers, to ſerve as privates and muſicians, ſhall be engaged for the term of three years, by voluntary inliſtments; and that the proper proportion of commiſſioned officers ſhall be appointed to command the ſame.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforeſaid commiſſioned and noncommiſſioned officers, privates, artificers and muſicians, ſhall be incorporated with the corps of artillery now in the ſervice of the United States, and denominated the corps of artilleriſts and engineers, and that the entire number of the ſaid corps, excluſively of the commiſſioned officers, ſhall be nine hundred and ninety-two.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the organization of the ſaid corps be as herein mentioned, to wit:—One lieutenant-colonel commandant, one adjutant; one ſurgeon;—four battalions, each to conſiſt of one major, one adjutant and paymaſter, and one ſurgeon's mate;—and four companies, each to conſiſt of one captain, two lieutenants, two cadets with the pay, cloathing and rations of a ſergeant, four ſergeants, four corporals, forty-two privates, ſappers and miners, and ten artificers to ſerve as privates, and two muſicians.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the additional commiſſioned officers, noncommiſſioned officers, privates, artificers and muſicians, by this act directed to be raiſed, ſhall receive the ſame pay and allowances, in all reſpects, as the troops already in the ſervice of the United States; and they ſhall alſo be governed by the ſame rules and articles of war, which have been, or may be by law eſtabliſhed.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary of War, to provide at the public expenſe, under ſuch regulations as ſhall be directed by the Preſident of the United States, the neceſſary books, inſtruments and apparatus, for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid corps.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Preſident of the United States ſhall cauſe ſuch proportions of the ſaid corps to ſerve in in the field, on the frontiers, or in the fortifications of the ſea coaſt, as he ſhall deem conſiſtent with the public ſervice.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved—May the ninth 1794.
G°. WASHINGTON
*Preſident of the United States.*

*From the General Advertiſer.*

Copy of a letter from Colonel Whitlock, Commander in Chief, to Mr. Lavaux Commandant at Port de Paix.

Jeremie, 9th February, 1794.

SIR,

If I am not miſinformed, concerning your preſent ſituation, it is ſuch that you will not be ſurprized at receiving this letter. You cannot but be fully acquainted with the intentions of his Britannic Majeſty, to uſe the moſt vigorous efforts to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of St. Domingo, or of that part of it which is not yet ſubdued by the arms of Spain. I hourly expect conſiderable forces from England; the army under my command has lately been conſiderably reinforced.

I doubt not but you have alſo been informed, that all the members of that party of the National Convention of France, who had ſanctioned the meaſure for ſending to St. Domingo, civil Commiſſioners, who are looked upon as the cauſe of the total ruin of the iſland, have for that crime ſuffered an ignominious death.

Briſſot, the leader of that party, was accuſed of three capital crimes, the firſt of which is, that he adviſed the meaſure of ſending hither civil Commiſſioners.

The unhappy ſtate of France, rendering it impracticable for that nation to ſend ſuccours to this ill-fated country, ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable proprietors of St. Domingo, were forced to apply to England for protection; which was accordingly granted to them.

I now therefore, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty, do hereby offer to you the ſame protection, on condition that you ſhall firſt deliver the town and forts of Port de Paix and its dependencies into the poſſeſſion of the Britiſh government, which being complied with, the officers and ſoldiers ſerving under your command, ſhall enjoy the ſame favors as have been granted to thoſe of the Mole, leaving it to the bounty of his Majeſty to grant to yourſelf the rank he ſhall judge proper. I further add, that as a reward for the confidence which I demand of you in the name of the government which I ſerve, the ſum of five thouſand pounds ſterling, making fifty thouſand crowns (ecus) Tournois, ſhall be paid to you in perſon, or depoſited in the Bank of England, payable to your order, on your delivering the town of Port de Paix, with the forts, artillery, ammunition, proviſions, &c. &c. without any damage or deva-ſtation having been committed to them, into the hands of the officer whom I will appoint to receive them, as alſo the ſhips of war which may be in the ſaid port. I ſhall be at Leogane next Wedneſday, where any flag of truce you ſhall pleaſe to ſend me, ſhall be received and reſpected.

I have the honor to ſend you incloſed, the extract of an Engliſh Gazette, which has been ſent to all the Engliſh commanding officers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and
very obedient ſervant,
WHITLOCK, Commander in Chief.

*Anſwer of Lavaux Governor General per interim.*

Port de Paix, Feb. 13, 1794.
2d year of the French Republic.

The probity, the delicacy which reign in the breaſt of a French Republican muſt ever have given yon full aſſurance that we would reſpect your flag of truce. French generoſity does not fluctuate with events. As amongſt us no perſon is diſtinguiſhed as a ſuperior, we all doing the duty of a ſoldier; I looked upon your letter to me as addreſſed to the firſt ſoldier of the army, and as I conceal nothing from my comrades, it was opened and read publicly. We are animated by one and the ſame ſpirit of defence. You tell me that you will have at Jean Rabel a ſufficient number of men for the execution of whatever plan I may do you the honor to propoſe. The whole army has no other plans but thoſe neceſſary for a vigorous defence. You propoſe to ſend a ſhip of war into the canal, you may ſend her as ſoon as you pleaſe, we are ready to give her a manly reception.

You further inform me that all poſſible care ſhall be taken to ſecure to me every thing belonging to me. You need not give yourſelf that trouble. My booty is that of the ſoldiers; we wear the ſame uniform; in this I glory; our food is the ſame, and hence I enjoy good health.—You tell me the moſt honorable attention will be paid to my perſon: I take you for a man of honor and ſentiment, as ſuch how could you honor a commander who had betrayed his country and ſold his brethren in arms? Wiſhing to preſerve to me all that belongs to me you would take from me my honor, the only property of which I am covetous, which I will carry with me to my grave, and which will forever ſecure to me the eſteem of the Engliſh. You aſſure me that all the officers and troops of the line will be received into the pay of Great Britain on the ſame footing as thoſe of Dillon. To this, I anſwer in the name of the whole army, that were to barter our honor for a bit of bread. We are not yet famiſhing and we all ſwear to you that we will never betray our country, and if we cannot make you love us, at leaſt we will force you to eſteem us.

I greet you in the name of all the army. (Signed)

ET. LAVAUX.

## Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The following letter is written by one of the proſcribed inhabitants of Lyons, who was ſo fortunate as to effect his eſcape from that devoted town, and to reach Switzerland.

"*Lauſanne, December* 24, 1733.

"The number of the perſons impriſoned at Lyons amounts to about 6000.—I ſhall at preſent only name you the Conſtitution at Curate Charretté, from whom they took 9000 livres in ſpecie, whoſe houſe they have pillaged, and from whom they endeavor to wreſt the confeſſion where his Vicar Philipon, condemned to be ſhot, reſts concealed; La Sauſſe, an Epiſcopal Vicar, for having accompanied Challier to the place of execution; De Caſtillon, Canon of St. Juſt; Orſel, the worthy father of the poor and the perſecuted prieſts; the widow Gagniers, ſo commendable for zeal and intrepid conduct; and Dutand, Curate of St. Thomas, and his Vicars, &c.

"Thoſe who have not carried arms againſt the Anarchiſts are, it ſeems, to loſe their fortunes only, not their lives; among theſe are ſome of the richeſt inhabitants, viz. Mr. Tolozon; Imbert Colonier;—De Dey, formerly Prevot des Marchands; De Savy, *ci devant* Advocate-General at the Cour des Mon moyes; Gabet, Director of the Mint; Flachon; Jourgeu de Mouſon forte; De la Jamariere; Auriel; Tabaraud, Poſt Director; De Montvert, formerly an officer in the army; Giraud de Saint Try; Poſuel de Verneux; Boulier de Parigny; Bettu de la Balmonaiere; Trollier de Catan; Charrier de Grigny, Captain in the French guards; the wealthy Vincent, who had ſent all his money to England and Holland, and has been forced by the Commiſſioners to give up all his bonds, notes, &c. Vitet, *ci-devant* Mayor, and Deputy to the Convention; and Periſſe, Ex Conſtituent of the left ſide of the Aſſembly, viz. the Jacobin party, &c. &c. &c.

"Several of the wretched priſoners have found means to eſcape through the ſubterraneous paſſages under the Townhouſe, and to gain Switzerland. Beſides a few others are juſt arrived, Meſſrs. Jentet, Beux, Commander of a battalion, and Tolozon, de Montforty, who has fled to the High Bailiff of Beaumont, after having ſtolen through the mountains in the diſguiſe of a peaſant.

"On the 16th inſtant, 70 perſons were guillotined at Lyons, on the 17th 3, and on the next as many. From 10 to 30, more or leſs, were daily ſhot to death.

"Among the perſons guillotined, deſerving to be diſtinguiſhed, are, Mr. Fleuret, Juſtice of the Peace; Saure de Montalant, formerly lieutenant Criminel; Loyer, *ci-devant* counſellor a la Seneehauſſee; baron du Soleil, formerly attorney-general; Deſchamps, ex-conſtituent of the right or ariſtocratic ſide; Du Tronly de Montbriſon, &c. and among thoſe who have been ſhot to death are, M. de Clermont Tonnere, the gallant and honeſt Servan; De Coſtillon, an officer and native of Provence; Fay de Sathony, member of the parliament of Paris, &c.

"The young, charming, and tender wife of M. Loyer, accompanied her huſband to the place of execution, and there haranged the ſoldiers: It was I," ſhe exclaimed, "who ſolicited, prompted my huſband to take up arms.—Death is all I aſk of you; I alone am guilty—Save him!" Saying that, ſhe covered with her body that of her huſband, and bathed him with her tears; but all in vain! They threw her down from the ſcoffold, and executed her huſband. Arrived at her houſe, ſhe deſtroyed herſelf in a fit of deſpair. The wife of M. Saare alſo deſtroyed herſelf in the Rhone, on the very ſame day her huſband was executed.

"The conduct of M. Cudel de Montcoulon, a young man of 20 years of age, and nephew of M. de Preſſe, deſerves the higheſt praiſe, and forced even his enemies to admire his courage. Fired with enthuſiaſm, he mounted the ſcaffold, and addreſſed himſelf to the ſoldiers and the people.

"A few who acted a diſtinguiſhed part with our firſt Revolutioniſts have ſhared a ſimilar fate; among theſe are, Milanois, an Ex Conſtituent of the left ſide; the Curate Servier, Ex Preſident of the Central Club; Privat, &c. &c. who have been guillotined; and Abbe Roſier, Curate of St. Polycarpe, and author of ſeveral treatiſes on Agriculture, who during the ſiege was killed in his bed by the burſting of a bomb, &c. &c.

"All kinds of religious worſhip is aboliſhed. The churches are changed into ſtables and barracks. Joly Clere Curate of St. Nizier, in his laſt ſermon informed his pariſhoners, that for the future no public worſhip could be permitted, and that knowing the catechiſm was ſufficient.—This deteſtable Prieſt fled during the ſiege to Dubois Crance, re-entered the town with him, and has juſt placed the buſt of the infamous Challier on the altar of the church.

"All the accounts which the newſpapers have given of the feſtival celebrated in honor of this *ci devant* ſchoolmaſter are erroneous: The following is an authentic deſcription of this farce.

"On the 10th inſtant all the Conſtituted Authorities, the Revolutionary Tribunal, the troops of the line. &c. repaired with an aſs to the Townhouſe. There this animal was decked with the ſtole, and all the other ſuperb ſacerdotal ornaments which the Count de Maubourg had made a preſent of to the Cathedral. On his head was put the beautiful Mitre of the Biſhop Lamourette; on his back were tied the holy veſſels, and to his tail a maſs book. He was decorated with the inſcription, *Reſtes de Fanatiſme*, Remains of Fanaticiſm. Thus equipped, the aſs was led in proceſſion through the whole town, preceeded by the Department and a detachment of horſe, and followed by a band of muſic and ſome infantry. By his ſide marched two Sans Culottes holding a calix, (ſacred cup) out of which the animal drank now and then, and two other Sans Culottes perfumed with him frankincenſe. The Muncipality, the Tribunals, the Glubiſts, and women clad in white, cloſed the proceſſion. Having arrived at the Place de Bellecour, they piled up church pictures, books of devotion, bibles, maſs books, and ſuch church ornaments

as would fetch no money when exposed to sale, and burnt the ass, books &c. &c. &c. under the most horrid shouts *Vive Sans Culottes*.

"The demolition of the town advances with incredible rapidity. All the buildings which graced our quays, from the Gate of St. Clair to that of Peyrothe on the Rhone, and from the Gate of Serin to the Place of Bellecour on the Saone, are doomed to destruction. The magnificient Place de Bellecour is already a heap of ruins. All the houses in the interior of the town, of a splendid or genteel appearance, are to share the same fate, viz. that of Tolozon, at the Pietre; of Parent, at the Herbiere; of Piron, in the New-street, &c. &c.

"All the inhabitants, even women, are compelled to work at those demolitions. A number of young people mix among the demolishers, in order to avoid all suspicion against their Sans Culottism; and above 200 young men have enlisted in the regiment of hussars who are marching against Toulon, to escape from the guillotine.

"Famine begins to be severely felt; provisions of all kinds are extremely scarce. The farmers have sown as much corn as possible, that it may not be taken from them at the rate of the *maximum*. All the markets are empty, and the Commissioners sent by the Convention to buy up corn in the country have run the greatest dangers at Tournes.

"The other neighboring towns bear the same desolated aspect. The Department is moved from Feurs, in the district of Montbrison, to Boen. Several distinguished citizens of Montorison have been executed, and much fear is entertained on account of Messrs. Ponoing, Curaise, Rosiers, Atlard, and Maubau, who on the 27th of September were taken prisoners in an action with the banditti.

"There are scarce to be found in the whole town of Lyons six persons who bear the appearance of a *Bourgeois*. All are imprisoned, and even the charitable Nuns, who took a particular care of the sick and wounded Republicans, are not excepted from the general doom. The respectable M. de Meaux, *ci devant* Lieutenant General of Montbrison, after having obtained his liberty at Lyons, has again been thrown in prison in his own country, M. de St. Hilaire pines in the dungeon of Ambert; Bryeres, the Counts of Bryonse and Marity, with four Clergymen, are also confined; M. Charles and his son are condemned to death, but their execution is ordered to be performed at Paris; they have been offered, it is said, to redeem themselves with a sum of 20,000 livres.

"The whole country groans under the curse of revolutionary search warrants, by means of which the houses are plundered, and all property destroyed. The spoils are carried off into Auvergne."

## *UNITED STATES.*

PORTSMOUTH, [N. H.] April 30.

On Monday last arrived here, the schr. Industry, Samuel Lanphear, in 25 days from New-Providence—Capt. Lanphear informs, that there had not been one American vessel condemned at that place.—Left there Captain Billings, in a schooner belonging to Boston, who was to sail in a few days.—Captain Higby, in a schooner belonging to New-York, Capt. Grafton in a schooner from Salem, and Captain Sturges in a schooner from Boston, sailed from Port paix the 9th March for home. The schooner Patty from Boston, was carried into Port Paix by a French privateer, who took her cargo, and was to give them a generous price therefor, without detaining her a moment longer than they could unload and receive their pay.

Capt. Lauphear saw a Capt. of a vessel, who left Cape Francois in March, who informed him that Flour was actually Four Joes a barrel when he left there.

## PHILADELPHIA,
MAY 15.

It has ever been admitted that owing to the ignorance and avarice of some of the West-India Judges, condemnations of American vessels have taken place on the instructions of the 6th November; and, in a few instances after the arrival of the counter-instructions of the 8th January, in one of the islands: But they had been of vessels taken and libelled under the first instructions. All this has been admitted—and more than this is not true.

Boston Paper.

There is a letter in town, dated, Paris, March 12, which says that that City and the Armies have bread enough to subsist on until next harvest. The capital experiences a scarcity of meat, which is not surprising, considering, that a great portion of that article for the supply of Paris was formerly raised in that part of the Republic now called La Vendee, which has been totally laid waste to facilitate the extirmination of the royalists.

*Gen. Adv.*

## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

*Extract of a letter from Newport, received per the Packet Aurora, Captain John Cahoon, dated May 10.*

"On Thursday last arrived here, from St. Lucia, the British sloop of war, called the Nautilus, Captain Baynton, with the governor of the island and his suite, who had capitulated to be landed in America. Early in the day it was rumoured, that a number of impressed American seamen were on board, and detained there against their inclinations. The inhabitants, after ascertaining the fact, were much exasperated, and very earnest that some immediate measures might be taken for their release. Fortunately the legislature of the state were in session, in this town; on representation of the circumstance to them, the sheriff was directed to request the Captain and Lieutenant (then on shore) together with the Consul, to wait on the legislature.

In the interim, the supreme judiciary of the state were convened, and a committee of the house appointed to wait on the gentlemen as they approached the state-house, to inform them of the business for which their company was requested; with a view that some conciliatory steps might be taken at an early period to prevent any disagreeable consequences: On the committee's representation, Capt. B. with the most supercilious air (the true characteristic of the British nation) turned off and very laconically observed," he knew of no Americans on board his ship, neither should he take any measures in the business," on which the committee begged leave to introduce him to the court, who were authorized to make due enquiry into the facts.

The Captain, with the importance of a Mogul of the east, treated the court with the utmost contempt; they, on the contrary, with the greatest coolness, endeavored to reason with him, and proposed that a committee from the town should accompany the consul on board the ship, and examine the crew; and if any Americans should be found on board, that they might be released; he, in the most preremptory manner, refused, observing, 'that it was beneath the dignity of his Britannic majesty's ship to be searched.

After being detained some time, they attempted an escape, and made their way from the council chamber to the foot of the stairs; but the vigilance of the citizens soon convinced them it was most advisable to return. On finding that the court and legislature were determined they should be detained till the Americans, if any on board, were released, he, with reluctance, consented to the measure. Accordingly, a committee of five True Republicans, accompanied the British consul on board the Nautilus; and, after a thorough investigation, found six American seamen, anxious to be restored to their country.

Another difficulty arose respecting their wages, which the Capt. refused to pay, except by a pay order; finally, the consul agreed to accept the order for the balances which were due.—Thus the business, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. was concluded with honor to the legislature, at half past one in the morning, they having, with true republican firmness and unanimity, adhered to their resolution of detaining the two officers until the seamen should be released and paid.

Some of our aristocratical gentry may say, 'that the legislative interference was unwarrantable;' but the particular emergency required it, and would, on every principle, justify it; and many do not hesitate to assert, 'that their release would not have been effected, had not the legislature been in session.'

The Capt, has since kept on board the ship, and given out, 'that a representation of the insult should be made to the British minister!'

JOHN LAWRANCE, Esq. of this City, has been appointed Judge of the N.-York District Court.

*ARRIVED.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brig Lively, | Duff, | Amsterdam |
| Union, | ——, | Liverpool |
| Sloop Warwick, | Waiscot, | Norfolk |
| Defiance, | Sweth, | Newbern |
| Hope, | ——, | Anguilla |
| Mary, | Sands, | Bermuda |

In latitude 25. 7. Captain Tyler of the brig Prosper, spoke with the brig Polly, Captain Potter of Philadelphia, from Guadaloupe, Laden with sugar and coffee, also 40,000 dollars, a prize to a privateer of Bermuda.

BOSTON, May 8.

*From Halifax, April 20.*

We learn, that Admiral M'Bride had not then arrived there. The accounts were, that he with a squadron under Admiral Parker were destined to fall in with the fleet from the Chesapeake. Dispatches had arrived to Gov. Wentworth from Philadelphia, two days before our informant came away. The Hussar then laid in Halifax, having returned about a week before from an unsuceessful cruize to the southward. The Embargo in the United States had not affected the markets much in Nova Scotia, and they supposed it would not be continued longer than the first period of 30 days; as they had accounts of the release of all the American vessels that were carried into the West-Indies. Flour was at seven and an half dollars, beef was eight and an half to nine dollars. The February packet had not arrived, but was hourly expected. The people of information in Nova-Scotia entertained no idea of a war taking place between Great Britain and the United States, but seemed on the contrary to suppose that they were desirous of keeping on an amicable footing.

BALTIMORE, May 12.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here, the brig Lucy, Henry Saunders master, from Salem. On Sunday the 4th inst. in lat. 39. N. long. 73, was boarded by a privateer schooner, called the Experiment, one Hammond, commander, from Bermuda, pierced for 14 guns, but mounting only 6 for pounders—he detained Capt. Saunders near three hours, said he had orders to cruize off our coast, and that he had taken one ship, and a schooner loaded with flour, and sent them to Bermuda; and that he had orders to take all vessels bound to, or from any French port.

NORFOLK, May 7.

The ship Molly, Capt. Clarke, arrived here on Friday last from Havre-de-Grace, spoke the French fleet, from this part, to whom they gave their newspapers. On the 18th of March spoke the schooner Peggy, of Portsmouth (Virginia) in the channel, off the high lands of St. Albans, bound to London, all well.

Yesterday arrived in Hampton Roads the ship Ann, David Ballman, Master, who sailed from Bristol the 20th March, in company with the ship Severn, Capt. Farley, for New-York, and brigs Esther, Capt. Wills, and Sally, Capt. Welsh, both for Boston. The ship Adriana, bound to Baltimore, was to sail about the same time from Milford.

On the 4th of April, in lat. 46, 58 long. 38, 30, W. spoke the brig New Essex, Capt. Dougle, out 16 days from Boston, bound to Rotterdam. On the 11th April, in lat. 46, 10, long. 41, 30, spoke the brig Courtney, Capt. Bushnell, out 55 days from Oporto, bound to Norfolk.

On the 3d of May spoke the privateer sloop Charlotte, Durham Hall, master, of St. Vincents, with her prize the brig Eliza, of New-London, from Turk's Island, bound to New-York. The privateer had captured (the same day) the schooner Fox, Capt. James Murray of Salem, from Jacquemel, Hispaniola, bound to Salem. Both the prizes were sent for Bermuda.

ANECDOTE.

A Schoolmaster in a neighboring town, wishing to discover the talents of his scholars for *Geography*, asked one of the youngest of them, what *State* he lived in?—To which the boy replied, "*a state of sin and misery.*"

*PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.*

ARRIVED.

| | | | Days |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ship Bacchus, | Vanneman, | Jamaica, | 26 |
| Schrs. Mary, | Vredenburgh, | Perth Amboy, | 4 |
| Weymouth, | Stevens, | New-York, | 4 |

Last night arrived at the Fort, a large ship, which sailed from Jamaica, name yet unknown.

Capt. Vanneman informs, that on Tuesday last, he heard a very heavy firing off the Capes, which lasted about 15 minutes.


## NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the Secretary of State is removed from High Street, to the New Buildings, the corner of Sixth & Mulberry streets.

May 15 1w


NEWBEDFORD, April 30.

Sunday last past down Sound, 1 ship, 8 brigs, and above 30 sail of other vessels, which we suppose to be the released vessels from the West Indies.

Mr. Goodhue's resolution on the subject of indemnity for the losses sustained by depredations on our commerce, was this day called up by that gentleman in the House of Representatives—and after debate, was referred to the Committee on Mr. Dayton's motion for sequestration of British property.


## *NEW THEATRE.*

For the Benefit of

## *Mr. CHALMERS,*

On WEDNESDAY, May 21.

*A PLAY and FARCE,*

As will be expressed in the BILLS of the DAY.

*May* 15 *d.*

## Beef, Pork, and Butter,

BEEF, prime and cargo of good quality
PORK, prime and cargo of do.
BURLINGTON PORK
BUTTER, in firkins

*ALSO,*

A CARGO OF

*MAHOGANY,*

Landing at John West's Lumber Yard, near Pool's Bridge, from on board the Fair American, from the Bay of Honduras, and

3000 bushels of Good Wheat,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SKYRIN,

*No.* 35, *No. Water Street.*

May 15. d125

## NEW THEATRE.

*TO-MORROW EVENING,*

*May* 16.

Will be performed,

A COMIC OPERA, called the

## *Maid of the Mill.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Aimworth, | Mr. Marshall |
| Sir Harry Sycamore. | Mrs. Shaw |
| Mervin, | Mr. Cleveland |
| Fairfield, | Mr. Whitlock |
| Giles, | Mr. Darley |
| Ralph, | Mr. Wignell |
| Lady Sycamore, | Mrs. Shaw |
| Theodosia, | Miss Willems |
| Patty, | Mrs. Warrell |
| Fanny, | Mrs. Oldmixon |

Being her second appearance in America.

Gypsies, Mr. Warrell, Mr. Bliffett, Mr. Darley, jun. Mr. De Moulin, Mr. Lee, Mr Bason, Master Warrell, Master T. Warrell, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Rowson Mrs. De Marque, Mrs. Finch, Miss Rowson & Miss Oldfield.

With new Scenery designed and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

End of the Opera, a new Comic Pastoral Ballet, composed by Mr. Francis, called

L'Amour trouve les Moyens;

OR,

THE FRUITLESS PRECAUTION

By Monf. Bellona, (being his first appearance in America,) Mr. Bliffett, Mr. Darley, jun. Master T. Warrell, Mr. Francis, Mrs. De Marque, and Madame Gardie.

To which will be added,

A Dramatic Entertainment, in one act, never performed here, called

## *Quality Binding;*

OR,

*A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Level, | Mr. Green |
| Col. Modish, | Mr. Harwood |
| Lord Simper, | Mr. Moreton |
| Sir William Wealthy, | Mr. Francis |
| Mr. Plainwell, | Mr. Bates |
| John, | Mr. Bliffett |
| William, | Mr. Darley jun. |
| Mrs. Level, | Mrs. Francis |

*** As inconveniences to the public have arisen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is respectfully requested, may be addressed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-street, and at Carr & Co's Musical Repository, No. 122, Market-street

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
*Bookseller, at the Stone House in Second street, Philadelphia,*
VOLUME XI OF
ENCYCLOPÆDIA,
OR A
*Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,*

ON a plan entirely new; by which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form of distinct treatises or systems. This volume contains the articles, medals, medicine, metallurgy, metaphysics, methodists, Mexico, microscope, midwifry, and a great variety of biographical and miscellaneous articles, illustrated with nineteen copperplates.

☞ The tables of logarithms, &c. which were deficient in the tenth volume, are subjoined to this.

Eleven volumes of this work are now published, and the XIIth is in some forwardness.

On the first of September, 1792, the price of subscription was increased TEN dollars on all sets not taken before that time. The subscription is still open on these terms, and if any copies remain by the first of July next, the price will be raised TEN dollars more, on any copies which may be subscribed for after that period.

*** As many of the subscribers have taken only two, three or four, &c. volumes, they are earnestly requested to take up and pay for the remaining volumes, as it becomes difficult to complete the setts, and the publisher does not hold himself bound to make up any setts after the first day of July next.

April 22. m&th6w.

## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&th1f

## To be Let,

*For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,*

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with five places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of

*BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.*

April 17. tuth&stf

## Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

*Remaining Stock on hand*
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
*By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.*

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12. tuth&s6w

MADEIRA,
SHERRY,
PORT,
LISBON, &
TENERIFFE } WINES of the first quality

Old Jamaica Spirit, Antigua and West India Rum.
Coniac, French and Peach Brandies
Claret and Port Wine of a superior quality in cases.
Wine Cyder and Vinegar, in pipes and hhds.
Corks in Bales, Havanah Segars in Boxes.
Philadelphia Porter, in Casks and Bottles.
London do. in do. do.
Philadelphia Ale and Beer in do. do.
London do. in do. do. and
Cyder in barrels and bottles, prepared for exportation or immediate use,

FOR SALE BY

Benjamin W. Moris,

*The corner of Dock and Pear streets,*
Where he has provided suitable stores and vaults, for the reception of

*WINES*, &c.

Which he proposes to store or dispose of on commission.

Captains of vessels and others supplied with any of the above LIQUORS bottled, and sea stores in general put up.

May 9 tu&f2m

## Just Imported,

*In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,*

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

*John Donnaldson.*

April 4. tu&w w&s3t

## Just Published,

in one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

*At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Chesnut Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE

*Natural Equality of Men,*

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

*Corrected and Enlarged.*

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asferendum CICERO.

*The First American Edition.*

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil distinction, draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tutf

## STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

*In the House of Representatives,*

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

*Resolved*, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next, and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

*Resolved*, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

*Ordered*, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

*In the SENATE,*

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

*Resolved*, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

*Ordered*, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ew:Nov.

## Treasury Department.

*Revenue-Office, May 7th, 1794.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that Proposals will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue, for Ship Timber of the following kinds, suitable for the building of the Frigates authorized by Law. A particular detail of the sizes and proportions will be communicated, on application at the said Office.

*White Oak Timber and Plank.*

For each Frigate.

98 Pieces of various Dimensions, including Keels, Floor and Rising Timbers, &c. for a Vessel of 140 or 150 feet Keel.
27,000 Feet of Plank, Scantling, Wale pieces, Bilge Streaks, Clamps, &c.
200 Logs, for various uses.

*Pitch Pine.*

25,000 Feet of Plank for Decks.
210 Beams, from 42 to 28 feet long, and from 10 by 12 to 15 by 18 inches thro'.

50,000 Locust Treenails, 18, 24 and 30 inches long.
5,000 Feet of Inch and half-inch Cedar Boards.
30,000 Feet of Yellow Pine Boards and Scantling.

Persons willing to supply any part of the above Timber for one Ship, or in proportion for the whole six, will make their Proposals accordingly.

tu&f3w.

## Advertisement.

THE relations of Mr Thomas Curtis, formerly of Ellicott's Upper Mills, and lately of the City of Washington, deceased, are desired to apply and have his affairs settled.

City of Washington, April 22, 1764.

M. 5 m&th4w

## The Public are cautioned to

*beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following*

MARKS.

*Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *t* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

*Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.*

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794

*April* 22, 1794.

## Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

## TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

m&thtf

## A New Novel.

To the LADIES of Philadelphia.

*This Day is Published by*

MATHEW CAREY,

118, Market street,

Price, bound, five-eighths of a dollar, sewed in marble paper, half a dollar,

Charlotte, a tale of Truth,

IN TWO VOLUMES.

By Mrs. ROWSON, of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, the Inquisitor, the Fille de Chambre, &c.

*Of Charlotte, the Reviewers have given the following character.*

IT may be a Tale of Truth, for it is not unnatural, and it is a tale of real distress.—Charlotte, by the artifice of a teacher, recommended to a school, from humanity rather than a conviction of her integrity, or the regularity of her former conduct, is enticed from her governess, and accompanies a young officer to America.—The marriage ceremony, if not forgotten, is postponed, and Charlotte dies a martyr to the inconstancy of the over, and treachery of his friend —The situations are artless and affecting—the descriptions natural and pathetic; we should see for Charlotte if such a person ever existed, who for one error scarcely, perhaps, deserved so severe a punishment. If it is a fiction, poetic justice is not, we think, properly distributed

*Said Carey has just published,*

A 2 sheet map of Kentucky

compiled by Elihu Barker, price one dollar and two thirds.

War Atlas, containing maps of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, the United Provinces, the Netherlands, and the West Indies. Price two dollars.

Map of New Jersey—Half a dollar.

Maps of Vermont, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia——Price three eighths of a dollar each.

April 29. tuth&s3w

Lately Published.
SOLD BY

## Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&f3w

—NO. 21—

*Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.*

## POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

*PAPER HANGINGS,*

WHERE he keeps up a constant stock of ten thousand pieces for sale, comprising every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, o the most modern and tasty patterns, for every part of a house. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatness of workmanship, durability of colours, variety in designs, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the same moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy festoon & narrow borders, and of stucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or shade.

Wholesale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a short notice, on advantageous terms, on usual credit.

In addition to the above assortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very superior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

*ESSENCE*

## For the Tooth-Ache,

*Prepared and sold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.*

THE public is offered one of the most efficacious and safe medicines, that ever appeared, for that most excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous instances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into universal estimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmost service in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the disagreeable smell that is produced from unsound teeth, & will occasion a sweet breath; it likewise prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preserver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at

*Poyntell's Stationary Store,*

No. 21, Second street.

April 24. tuth&s3w

*PHILADELPHIA:*
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3
South Fourth-Street.